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Great Christmas Journal.
The number has taken weeks to prepare and there will be no second edition. It will be all SOLD at an early hour to-morrow.
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NEW YORK JOURNAL

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JUST TIE A STRING
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TO REMIND YOU TO
Order to-morrow's Journal, the great Christmas Edition, from the nearest newsdealer. If you forget it you'll regret it.
The Greatest on Earth. ON TO-MORROW.



TO STOP THE \$10,000,000 GAS GIFT.

SUPREME Court
TRIAL DESIRED IN New York COUNTY.

The Morning Journal Association,
Plaintiff,

—against—
William L. Strong, Mayor of the City of New York, John Jeroloman, President of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, Jeremiah Kenefick, Nicholas T. Brown, Christian Goetz, Andrew A. Noonan, William Clancy, William Tait, Frederick L. Marshall, Thomas Dwyer, Joseph T. Hackett, John T. Oakley, Frederick A. Ware, John J. Murphy, Frank J. Goodwin, Jacob C. Wund, John P. Windolph, Francis J. Lantry, Andrew Robinson, Robert Muh, William E. Burke, Thomas M. Campbell, Benjamin E. Hall, John J. O'Brien, William M. K. Olcott, Joseph Schilling, Charles M. Parker, Charles Wines, Elias Goodman, Collin H. Woodward, Henry L. School, Rufus R. Randall, Aldermen of the City of New York,
Defendants.

To the above named Defendants:

You are hereby Summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, Judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, New York December 11, 1896.

EINSTEIN & TOWNSEND,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address:
32 Liberty street,
New York City.

Summons.

WEYLER in HAVANA.

**He Returns
Like a Real
Conqueror.**

**Girls Strew Flowers in
His Path and Crowds
Wildly Cheer.**

**Congratulated on the Success
of Spain's Victorious
Arms.**

Havana, Dec. 11.—General Weyler arrived here at 5:30 o'clock this evening. He rode into the city on horseback, accompanied by two squadrons of cavalry. His coming had been made known to the public and large crowds gathered to welcome him. He received a popular ovation from the time he reached the city limits until he arrived at the palace. At some places along his route girls strewed flowers in his pathway, and he was in other ways treated as a popular hero.

Calle Obispo, Calle O'Reilly, the other streets in the vicinity of the palace, and the Plaza de Armas were jammed with people who enthusiastically cheered the Captain-General as he rode along. When he arrived near the palace the enthusiastic crowd surrounded him, despite the military, and he was compelled to stop his horse in order not to ride down his admirers, who greeted him with all manner of loyal cries.

Cheered by Multitudes.
A passageway was finally opened and General Weyler proceeded to the palace. Shortly after he had entered the building he appeared upon a balcony, and was greeted with the most tumultuous cheering. The scene was reminiscent of the time when Martinez Campos arrived in Havana years ago, after having pacified the island.

When General Weyler called upon his audience to cheer for the King, Spain and the army, a roar went up that could be heard across the bay in Morro Castle and the Fortress of Cabanas.

When silence had been restored General Weyler made an address, from the tenor of which it would be supposed that the suppression of the rebellion was an accomplished fact.

He said, among other things, that everything that had been done, had been accomplished by the army, which had been equipped by the pacification of the island and the maintenance of Spain's sovereignty. He was continually interrupted by cheering, which was continued after he had left the balcony.

Later General Weyler gave a reception that was attended by the members of the municipal corporation, delegations from various societies and prominent residents of the city. All congratulated him upon the success that had attended the Spanish arms and complimented him upon the effectiveness of his campaign in Pinar del Rio.

Rejoicing in the City.
The city to-night presents a most animated aspect, reflecting the joy felt by the Spaniards because of Maceo's death and General Weyler's triumph over the insurgents in the western province. Casa Blanca, the little village under the walls of the Cabana fortress, and Regla, on the southern side of the bay, held little demonstrations of their own in honor of the victory, and the return of General Weyler.

INSANE, SHE KILLED MOTHER AND HERSELF



Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, Her Daughter and Dr. Brown.

Mrs. Cooper was one of the noted leaders of women. She was president of the Woman's Press Association of the Pacific Coast, president of the Woman's Suffrage Association, assistant pastor of the First Congregational Church and a prominent officer in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She taught the famous "Bible Class of San Francisco," composed entirely of adults. Before the war Mrs. Cooper was one of the leading abolitionists of the country and did effective work for the cause in Tennessee.

After the emancipation of the negro Mrs. Cooper worked for the upraising of the freedman. For over two scores of years she worked side by side with Susan B. Anthony for woman suffrage. Those two advocates of the right of woman to have the ballot were intimate friends. Mrs. Cooper was a prominent figure at all women's conventions, and many times preached from Congregational pulpits. She was zealous in all departments of Christian work. Miss Hattie Cooper's insanity was undoubtedly partly due to brooding over the troubles of Dr. Brown, pastor of her church.

Action Taken by the Journal to Enjoin the Mayor and Aldermen.

Franchise Awarded to the Consumers' Company Believed to Be Illegal.

Corporation Counsel Advised Against It, but the Board Ignored His Recommendations.

PRESIDENT JERLOMAN SERVED.

Says He Hopes to See the Journal's Suit Successful—Mayor in Philadelphia. What the Award Means.

Mayor Strong says that the franchise giving the Gas Fuel Company a right to tear up the streets and lay pipes all over the city is worth \$10,000,000. Yet the Board of Aldermen propose, over the Mayor's veto, to sell this franchise for a few thousands. Corporation Counsel Scott says that such a transfer of the city's property is, in his opinion, illegal.

Believing that full consideration should be given such an important action, the Journal yesterday began a suit enjoining the Mayor and Aldermen from making the measure a law. Summons were served that the issue might be determined by the courts.

Above is a fac-simile of the summons and complaint served on the city authorities yesterday in suits begun by the Journal to prevent the gift of the city's gas franchise. It is a proceeding in behalf of law and the rights of the taxpayers of New York.

The Journal's action is based upon chapter 301 of the laws of 1892, entitled "An Act for the protection of taxpayers," which reads in part as follows:

Section 1. All officers, agents, commissioners, and other persons acting, or who have acted, for or on behalf of any county, town, village or municipal corporation in this State, and each and every one of them, may be process of law in any court of competent jurisdiction, in an action or actions may be maintained against them to prevent any illegal official act on the part of such officers, agents, commissioners, or other persons, or to prevent waste or injury to, or to restore and make good any property, funds or estate of such county, town village or municipal corporation by any person or corporation, etc., etc.

Serving the Summons.

The purpose is to restrain Mayor Strong from approving the resolution of the Board of Aldermen granting the Consumers' Fuel Gas, Heat and Power Company the right and franchise to lay gas mains and pipes in the streets and public places of the city; also to restrain the Board of Aldermen from passing the resolution over the Mayor's veto should he veto the measure.

President Jeroloman was served with

the summons last night. On receiving the notice, he said:

I know I have done what was right in opposing the granting of the franchise. They were practically giving a privilege worth millions of dollars for nothing.

An attempt was made last night to serve the summons on Mayor Strong, but he was in Philadelphia, attending the dinner of the National Civil Service Reform League, at which he made a speech. The complaints to the summons will be served to-day and filed in the office of the County Clerk and immediate application made to Judge Roger A. Pryor for temporary injunction pending the final determination of the Journal's action.

The Journal also contemplates bringing an action to restrain the Department of Public Works from issuing permits to this gas corporation, allowing it to tear up the streets of the city for laying down mains and pipes, should the company temporarily succeed in overriding the Mayor's veto.

An Immense Grant.
That Mayor Strong will do his duty and protect the city there can be no doubt. He is convinced that the fuel gas franchise granted by the Aldermen to the Consumers' Company is worth at least \$10,000,000.

After an interview with J. M. Belding, the president of the company, yesterday, His Honor announced that he would give a public hearing in the Mayor's office on Tuesday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. He wants everybody interested in this fuel gas matter to be present. Francis M. Scott, Counsel to the Corporation, also saw the Mayor and said he has no objection to the views he had already expressed. The real fight over this extraordinary action of the Aldermen, he said, would come in the Supreme Court, when the company tries to compel the Department of Public Works to issue permits to tear up the streets.

The maximum which the company is asked to expend in a one year for mains is \$25,000. But no minimum is fixed, so that the expenditure is entirely discretionary with the company. The talk of hurrying the work to provide employment for the unemployed on cheap fuel for the poor is, therefore, of little weight. Mr. Belding said, however, that his concern was in earnest and all of his offers bona fide. The Mayor couldn't understand how he secured the franchise so easily, whereupon the president declared they had been struggling with the Aldermen for over six months. And he volunteered the statement that not a cent had been paid to anybody for the privilege, except for preparing the petitions.

Allegations of corruption were first made by Henry C. Williams when he secured an injunction on October 26 against the Board, obtained on behalf of a rival company, restraining the Board from granting a franchise for a lesser sum than was bid by it.

Some Strange Charges.
In the complaint of that suit it was charged in paragraph 18 as follows:

"Defendant alleges, upon information and belief, that a majority of the said Board of Aldermen of the city of New York illegally combining and confederating together, wrongfully and wilfully, fraudulently, collusively and in bad faith, in violation of the laws of the State, and of the charter of the City of New York, and of the Consumers' Fuel Gas, Heat and Power Company, and fraudulently colluding with such company, have intended to cheat and

GOULD'S HOUSE SOLD?

Report That George Crocker, Who Was Recently Rewarded for Sobriety, Has Bought the Mansion.

George Jay Gould's town house at the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Sixty-seventh street has, it is reported, been sold to young George Crocker, of San Francisco, or, at least, the negotiations for the sale are nearing the point of transfer. The property has never been on the market as far as real estate agents know, but the friends of Mr. Gould have understood for some time that he wished to sell. It was a conflict with the Tax Board that sent Mr. Gould in exile to Lakewood, N. J., in May, 1894, and he has, so it is said, become so much enamored of his exile that he no longer desires to maintain the establishment on Fifth avenue, which has been for two years a source of large expense and little profit.

Mr. Gould has held the property at \$650,000, which is the price that rumor says George Crocker has agreed to pay. Last Winter the Crockers rented furnished the house of Edward A. Abbott, No. 18 West Fifty-fourth street, but they wanted a home of their own, and as Mr. Crocker recently came into a very large sum of money they were determined to buy a house.

Negotiations for the purchase by Mr. Crocker of Anna L. Barber's house, No. 871 Fifth avenue, were in progress, but had not progressed to an agreement, when William C. Whitney bought the place. George Crocker's recent windfall comes in the shape of a payment variously estimated at from half a million to many times that amount, made by the trustees of his father's will as a reward for his having abstained from all intoxicating drinks for a period of five years.

MILLS STANDS BY VENEZUELA.

He Says the Treaty Is "a Stain Upon American Honor and a Blot Upon the Monroe Doctrine."



Then, too, this whole country is grasped by the tangle of the money powers, and what in Clay's and Webster's time was called patriotism is now termed jingoism. Witness Mr. Blaine's attempt to establish a vigorous foreign policy and the storm it brought about country and only care for the dollars, at the expense of the honor and patriotism.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Senator Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, expressed himself very forcibly to-night in regard to the Venezuelan difficulties. He said:

"The Venezuelans are being robbed by England by the terms of the treaty, and I do not blame them for not wishing to accept it.

"From start to finish the whole affair is a stain upon American honor and a blot upon the glorious doctrine of self-preservation upon which we profess to stand. Why, the very idea of submitting the Monroe doctrine to a foreign potentate to decide is an insult to American and preposterous. It is a question which cannot be determined, and no European or other power only American, asked to assist in solving a problem which the Monroe doctrine solved years ago.

"A treaty not ratified by the Senate cannot be binding. The Constitution provides that all agreements and treaties entered into by the United States must be concurred in by the Senate, or constructed under its auspices and instructions. In the Senate we have never heard of this treaty, and I expected nothing else. Those Administration fellows go ahead with or without the Senate.

"I am not satisfied by the money powers, and what in Clay's and Webster's time was called patriotism is now termed jingoism. Witness Mr. Blaine's attempt to establish a vigorous foreign policy and the storm it brought about country and only care for the dollars, at the expense of the honor and patriotism. I for one will uphold the Monroe doctrine, to the extent of my power, as long as I draw breath, and if it does not apply to England's endeavoring to obtain a firmer foothold in Venezuela, I don't know that it can be applied to anything."

MACEO'S LAST FIGHT.

Zertucha Supplements His Story of How the Patriot Was Killed with Many Details.

Havana, Dec. 11.—Dr. Maximiliano Zertucha, formerly the physician of Antonio Maceo, who, after the alleged death of Maceo, surrendered to General Toral, at San Felipe, has been interviewed by a reporter of La Lucha, one of the leading newspapers of this city.

Dr. Zertucha says that Maceo intended to attempt to cross the trocha on December 3, but was prevented by sickness from doing so. On the next day, however, it was announced that he would not march across the trocha with his men, but would go by water around the end of the trocha and meet an insurgent force on the Havana side of the line.

The boats were accordingly prepared, being painted black in order to prevent their being seen, and the oars were muffled. At night Maceo and twenty-six men embarked in the boats and passed in front of the town of Mariel, at the northern extremity of the western trocha, without being seen by any of the Spanish sentries thereabouts. The Cuban leader Miro and several other commanders accompanied Maceo. The short voyage was accomplished without the slightest mishap and the party landed at the point selected without being discovered.

When, on December 4, the engagement took place between the Cubans and Major Cárdenas's command, Maceo was encamped with 2,000 men. When the Spanish forces appeared Maceo divided his men into two wings, his intention being to surround the Spanish column. He remained alone with his staff for a moment, watching the fighting, and exclaimed: "This goes well."

Shortly afterward he was hit by two bullets, as heretofore detailed, one striking him on the chin, breaking his jaw and passing out at the junction of neck and shoulder, and the other striking him in the abdomen. Either wound would have caused death, and the patriot leader expired in a short time.

The insurgents, who were fighting desperately against the Spanish attack, were panic stricken, says Zertucha, when they heard of the death of their chief. They fled in disorder, not making any attempt then to take Maceo's body with them.

The Spaniards then returned to Pinar Brava with their dead and wounded. When the field was clear some of the Cubans returned and carried Maceo's body off with them. Dr. Zertucha says that he does not know where the remains were buried, and thus far the search made by the Spaniards has proved fruitless.

The deposition of correspondents and reporters of local newspapers who went to Hoyo Colorado to search for the body, are continuing their investigations, but nothing concerning the result of their inquiry is as yet known here.

500 LIVES PERHAPS LOST.

That Number of Persons Said to Have Been on Board the Steamer Sallier—Was She Badly Loaded?

Hamburg, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Corunna to the Cologne Gazette says that the number of persons lost by the foundering of the North German Lloyd steamer Sallier may possibly be as high as 500.

The Gazette's correspondent says that the ship had on board 210 passengers when she left Antwerp, and took on a great many more at the various Spanish ports at which she touched.

The character of the Sallier's wreckage which has already been washed ashore indicates that the steamer quickly went to pieces.

She was wrecked four miles north of Villagracia on the night of December 7, the vessel being at the time less than three miles off shore.

Sarah B. Cooper and Her Demented Child Asphyxiated.

Daughter Turns on the Gas and Has Her Wish to "Go Away Together."

The Older Woman a Noted Philanthropist and Prominent in W. T. U. and Church Work.

CARED FOR HER STRICKEN CHILD.

Feared That the Demented Woman Would Try to Take Both Their Lives, It Declined to Let Her Go to an Asylum.

San Francisco, Dec. 11.—Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper and her daughter, Hattie, were found dead early this morning in a sleeping apartment at their residence, at 1102 Vallejo street. They were asphyxiated by gas. It was a case of suicide on the part of the daughter, and, as she has often threatened, she took her mother with her.

The discovery was made by a Chinese servant named Wong Louie, who had been in Mrs. Cooper's employment for many years. When he arose and proceeded about his household duties he smelled gas, and traced it to the room where Mrs. Cooper and her daughter were. On opening the door he saw them lying on the apparently dead, and, rushing out, alarmed the neighbors, who responded at once and called in Dr. Worth, the family physician. But the women had been dead for some time.

It was known among the intimate friends of the Coopers, for over a year, that Mrs. Hattie was insane. The form of her insanity was melancholia, with suicidal tendencies.

Within the past few months she had begged her mother again and again to allow her to turn on the gas, so that they might both "go away together," or a time she was kept in a sanitarium, and recently she had been watched closely by the mother at her home.

Thrown Off Their Guard.
Hattie was calmer than usual yesterday, and Mrs. Cooper remarked to a sister, Mrs. George C. Gaden, "I shall have some sleep to-night, as Hattie will not trouble watching."

It is surmised by the family physician that the apparent quietude of Mrs. Hattie was merely the cunning of insanity. The intention is that the demented woman asphyxiated the night while her mother was sleeping heavily, that she closed all the gas, turned on the gas, and then went to bed. The body of Hattie Cooper, imperfectly arranged, with her head on the pillow, when found. The body of Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper was half out of the bed and showed that she had awakened and sought to save herself, but had been too far overcome by the gas. Dr. Worth, the attending physician, said:

"Hattie Cooper had been insane for some time, and her mother had been watching her closely for some time."

The departure of the vessel from Bremen was delayed in consequence of the dock strike there, and the cargo was, it is alleged, loaded by inexperienced laborers. Seafaring authorities suppose that it sailed during the storm and helped sink the vessel. The insurance companies had all ready, in view of the existence of the strike, raised the rates of insurance.

It will be recalled that the German vessel Augusta sank during a cyclone in the Red Sea in 1884, probably from the shifting of her cargo.

The Hamburg steamer Milos, some years ago, also went down with every soul on board at the same spot where the Sallier foundered.

The Sallier was a North German Lloyd steamer, and was on her way to Hamburg.

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